

TAMMANY TRIES TO SOOTHE NEWBURGER

Organization Leaders Making Frantic Efforts to Prevent His Candidacy.

POINT TO MANY FAVORS

Friends of Undermyer Argue His Fitness for Post Despite Youth.

Powers that be in Tammany Hall are exhausting every argument, using every influence and pulling every string in sight in a desperate effort to induce Justice Joseph E. Newburger not to resign the slight implied in turning him down for re-nomination to the Supreme Court after twenty-eight years of faithful service on the bench.

In almost a panic over the public resentment against the organization because of its inextinguishable action, the leaders are declaring that something must be done to prevent Justice Newburger from remaining in the race against the thirty-three year old son of Samuel Undermyer, who has been placed on the ticket in his place. Diplomatic agents have been dispatched post haste to the Hotel Champlain at Bluff Point in an effort to place Justice Newburger. Indeed, it was reported last night that as many as three different men had been sent to approach the Justice from different quarters, but all with the same end in view.

These personal visits have followed messages and pleadings by letter and telegram and by telephone, urging the Justice that in fairness to the organization, which had kept him on the bench so long, he ought not to do anything which would induce the chances of Democratic success this year. Friends of the Justice say he is eminently fair, with a sense of gratitude strongly developed, and that these arguments have disturbed him not a little.

Justice Withholds Statement.

It was for this reason, it was understood last night, that the Justice did not find himself in a position to make a final statement as to the course he will pursue. He wished to talk with some friends who had urged him not to make any decision until they had had a chance to talk with him. These men will tell him that it may be all right enough to talk about fairness and loyalty to the organization, but he must at the same time consider what fairness and loyalty the organization should show to him. He has been on the bench for twenty-four years after his friends had had positive assurances that he would be re-nominated. Also they will point out that no consideration ought to be given to an organization which would deliberately put out false statements about his age, the time he had served on the bench and the condition of his health.

As a matter of fact many of the district leaders who would have fought against the turning down of Justice Newburger to the city were induced to agree to it by just such statements. They are exceedingly bitter about it now. Indeed, there is a feeling of resentment developing slowly all through the organization at what is now considered to be a political blunder.

Although Justice Newburger had made no public announcement of his decision to run in the Democratic primaries against Mr. Undermyer it was learned yesterday that his friends here had been told to go ahead with the work of getting signatures to these designating petitions. It is the desire of the committee of the bar, which has this matter in hand to get an impressive number beyond what the law actually requires.

Undermyer's Friends Active.

Friends of Mr. Undermyer pointed out yesterday as a proof of his ability that he was admitted to the bar when he was 18 years old. They say he has been connected with the firm of Guggenheimer, Undermyer & Marshall for eight years, and that he had been admitted to the bar two years prior to his admission to that firm. Louis Marshall of that firm said yesterday that "some of our most able and distinguished judges ascended the bench at a younger age than that of Mr. Undermyer (33)." He declared that Judge Joseph Story became a Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States at 32, James Kent of the Supreme Court of the United States at 34, Justice Samuel Seabury at 30 and Justice Morgan J. O'Brien and Irving Lehman at 32.

"It is a lawyer is not possessed of the qualities essential to the proper performance of the duties of Justice of the Supreme Court at the age of 33 in my judgment he is not likely ever to be qualified," declared Mr. Marshall.

On the other hand it was pointed out that while there is no legal service requirement for elevation to the Supreme Court bench the law requires that a man be eligible for the Court of Special Sessions must have been a practicing lawyer for at least ten years. A Municipal Court Justice must have been in practice for five years, and three years of practice are required even to become a City Magistrate.

William F. Schneider, who got his job of County Clerk through his organization known as the Cleveland Democracy, said yesterday that in addition to circulating petitions for the designation of Justice Newburger, Richard J. Smith and James A. Allen would consider the proposition of putting an entire ticket in the field against Tammany Hall.

Herbert D. Limburg sent last night the following statement from Brandon, Vt. where he is spending his vacation: "The stories that my nomination for the Supreme Court was under consideration are without foundation. As a lawyer, having regard for the high standard of my profession, I regard as an insult the suggestion that I would entertain such a nomination at the expense of Judge Newburger."

"It is about time that we find out whether judicial offices in New York are the property of any one individual to be disposed of as his personal motive or interest may dictate. The voters of all parties will unite to answer in no uncertain tone."

WORCESTER STRIKE TO END.

Leather Workers Accept Terms Made by Employers.

WORCESTER, July 30.—The strike of almost 2,000 leather workers at the plant of Graton & Knight Manufacturing Company, which has lasted three weeks and caused several riots, probably will be ended to-morrow, as the result of a conference of employees and officials of the company.

The company offers a fifty hour week instead of 55 hours and time and a half for overtime, but will not recognize the union of leather workers. These terms are acceptable to the union men.

The strikers will meet to-morrow morning to ratify the terms.

SARATOGA FACING GAMBLING CLEANUP

Lid May Go on Before Racing Meet.

Special Dispatch to The Sun. SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y., July 30.—Local sporting circles see in the raid last Monday night on an alleged gambling house in South Broadway the beginning of an attempt to clean up Saratoga Springs on the eve of the race meeting, which promises to be the biggest meeting ever held in New York. Rumors have been prevalent for some time that the authorities would make the Springs much tighter than usual during racing this year, and the recent raid seems to have been the opening gun in the police campaign.

Six men were arrested in the raid of Monday when they were taken to the City Court this morning. Charles B. Andrus, District Attorney, told the court that he had not been able to obtain evidence because of the lack of cooperation between the city and county police authorities. As a result all except Julius C. Fornal, alleged to be the proprietor of the place, were discharged. Fornal was held in \$500 bail for a hearing to-morrow on charges of being a common gambler.

The case was heard by Judge Judge McGraw and obtained a search warrant for the raid from Justice of the Peace Freeborn of Wilton, and Judge McGraw issued a summons for the Justice, Police Commissioner Millman and Sheriff Reynolds. They will appear in court to-morrow. Police Commissioner McGraw said that the warrant was obtained upon the direction of the Commissioner.

THREE DROWNED AS SUBMARINE SINKS

Undersea Boat Flooded While Experimenting With Depth Bomb in Sound.

Special Dispatch to The Sun.

NEW LONDON, Conn., July 30.—Another tragedy was added to the annals of the navy this morning near Pleasant Beach, Waterford, when the obsolete submarine G-2, while engaged in experiments to determine just to what distance a depth bomb must descend before an explosion will take place, sank with out warning, resulting in the drowning of three men, the remainder of a party of eight men from the base being rescued by the Coast Guard cutter Aqueduct, which was operating in conjunction with the G-2. The dead:

HENDERSON, Arnold G., electrician, third class; Chester, IL.

KERWIN, Doyle, electrician, second class; Minneapolis.

UHLIK, Sidney D., gunner's mate, third class; Hamilton, IL.

The bodies of Henderson and Uhlík are in the submerged undersea boat, which lies in eighty feet of water, and it is the opinion of the naval authorities that they cannot be recovered until the boat is brought to the surface. The body of Kerwin was found floating upon the water immediately after the sinking of the submarine.

When the triple diving reached the submarine base immediately afterward and Capt. Oliver departed for Pleasant Beach on the submarine N-3.

Lieut. Craven in command, the Commander Eric Barr, arriving shortly afterward. A diver was aboard the N-3 and efforts were begun to bring to the surface the bodies of the two men who had gone down when the submarine sank.

It is the belief of those who saw the G-2 go down that her hatch was open, thus causing the sudden sinking of the vessel. Gunner B. W. Morrow was in command at the time.

Naval Patrol Boat Wrecked.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—The naval patrol boat May, a converted yacht, has been wrecked off Cape Engano, Santo Domingo. A delayed dispatch received at the Navy Department to-day says that the sinking of the May was caused by the lighthouse tender Lila and the submarine chaser 126, which responded to distress signals.

TWO MORE SHIPS LAUNCHED.

Carrier and Mine Sweeper Leave Hog Island Ways.

PHILADELPHIA, July 30.—Two vessels were launched here to-day, the mine sweeper Warbler being sent down the ways at the Philadelphia Navy Yard and the 7,825 ton cargo carrier Labette at Hog Island.

Water from Labette Creek, Labette county, Kan., was used to christen the cargo carrier, which was named in honor of the work done by the citizens in Labette county in the Liberty Loan drives and other war activities. Miss Alice Gillett of Parsons, Kan., was the sponsor. It was the forty-sixth vessel launched at Hog Island.

Miss Alice Kempf, daughter of Capt. Clarence Kempf who is in charge of much of the work of constructing mine sweepers at the navy yard, christened the Warbler.

A slight accident occurred at the navy yard launching. When the vessel slid off the ways a brisk wind swung the stern to one side and it crashed into a pier. The damage to the sweeper and the pier was slight.

BLAMES ITALIAN ENVOY.

Criticized for Failure to Conciliate Into the United States.

By the Associated Press.

ROME, July 29 (delayed).—The Popolo Romano, criticizing Count Visconti di Cella, the Italian Ambassador to the United States, for not bringing about closer relations between Italy and the United States, says:

"American finance is now in a state of colossal expansion. American bankers and exporters have gold, food and coal to export and have already started trade on a large scale with central and eastern Europe. We should not stand idle while Jugo-Slavia acquires the energy of young America. American aid can put new life into Italy to rejuvenate the country."

The newspaper says that "from latest information the recall of Cella is in the air."

R-34 GOES TO EAST FORTUNE.

London Crowds Cheer as Big Ship Circles City.

LONDON, July 30.—The giant British dirigible R-34, which landed at Fulham, Norfolk, on July 13 after making the first transatlantic dirigible flight, left there to-day for East Fortune, Scotland, the point from which it started for the United States.

The R-34 circled over London at low altitude during the trip and was seen and cheered by excited crowds.

SAW NEW 'PLANES BURNED IN FRANCE

Witnesses Say Costly Motors Were Ripped Out by Tailors and Cooks.

TELL OF "\$1,000,000 FIRE"

Investigators Drop Prison Inquiry to Await Action by War Department.

The story of what army gossip has called the "million dollar fire," the deliberate burning of a hundred and fifty or more airplanes at an assembly station in France after the armistice, was told yesterday to the special Congressional subcommittee investigating foreign expenditures by men who helped prepare the machines for destruction.

The committee turned to this subject yesterday, abandoning for the present the inquiry into prison abuses abroad, which produced sensational testimony Tuesday at Governors Island. But Chairman Johnson made it plain the prison inquiry will not be dropped. The contention of "Hardboiled" Smith and others that higher officers were responsible will be put up to the War Department with a full list of the names and documents alluded to at Tuesday's hearing.

"Then if we don't get results we'll take it up again," said Chairman Johnson.

Will Examine Harts in Paris.

He indicated that if possible the committee will examine Gen. Harts, commander of the Paris district, where most of the prison cruelties are alleged to have occurred, when they get to Paris early next month. He also indicated Smith's immediate superior who got out of the army without punishment despite the official recommendation that he be tried. Gen. Harbord in command of the Service of Supply, and Gen. Strong in command of the Fortieth Division, will be called also before the committee has finished.

The trip of the committee to Europe, however, is primarily concerned with the matter of expenditures. Gen. Pershing is being summoned as a witness to explain not only such things as the destruction of material accounted to the committee yesterday, but some of the private and official contracts with the French and British.

Chairman Johnson expressed himself as by no means satisfied with the reply of General Pershing to the statements of Gen. Harbord that 150,000 automobiles had been destroyed and other valuable property allowed to go to places through lack of care.

"We want to get some of that material back to the United States," added Representative Bland. "We've heard that \$50,000 pairs of shoes were sold to the Belgians at a ridiculously low price when the shoe trade journals are predicting that they will be twenty dollars a pair here by fall."

Representative Flood, Democratic member of the subcommittee, who will go to Europe with the other members, was in Washington yesterday conducting the floor fight against the resolution for the sale in this country of the surplus stocks of army food.

According to the witnesses who testified yesterday with regard to the great burning of airplanes at Colombes-Belles, motors and instruments were ripped out of the planes, some of which appeared to be new, by tailors, barbers, cooks and all sorts of hands at the field, under the direction of a master electrician. The bodies and wings were then up-ended, permitting the motors to crash to the ground, all the bodies were grouped together with gasoline still in the tanks and the whole great pile set on fire.

None of the witnesses admitted taking part in the actual burning of the planes, nor would they venture any reason for the destruction. Some of them asserted that the engines still on the motors, showing they had never been used. After the boats had been used and the planes tipped by the tail these motors were alleged to have suffered severe damage in the four or five foot fall to the ground. They were

Tires Destroyed Seemed New.

Describing the way the planes were dismantled, Kelly said the men took off the propellers and radiators and then chopped the engines out of the fuselage. "What became of the radiators?" he was asked.

"I don't know what became of them," he replied. "The sergeant said radiators were worth only 15 cents and not to bother with them."

Other witnesses, including Fred F. Bailey of Massachussetts, N. J., and Marion Payne of Oil City, Pa., told of the rough way in which inexperienced hands had hacked out the motors. Payne said he observed that many of the tires on the burned planes were practically new.

Chairman Johnson does not regard the reply of Gen. Pershing to the inquiry of Gen. Harbord regarding the destruction of property as a conclusive denial. He called the attention of the reporters

present to the text of the two messages which were as follows:

"Washington, June 24, 1912. "Pershing, A. E. F. France. "Daily papers criticizing War Department state 100,000 automobiles destroyed and at St. Nazaire such equipment and clothing of value being ruined on account of improper care. Data desired for reply to statements."

"July 8, 1912. "To Adjutant-General, Washington: "No truth in newspaper statements. Inspector's report will be sent by courier. His conclusions are: (A) In so far as operations at St. Nazaire are concerned there is no reason for the report that such equipment and clothing of value is being ruined in destroyed at overhaul park, St. Nazaire. PERSHING."

Lieut. Lockwood Testifies. Yesterday's phase of the committee's inquiry was the result of information given it with regard to this fire by Lieut. Paul G. Lockwood, formerly an officer of the First Pursuit Group. He said he had not seen any of the destruction in France. Upon his return to this country, however, he met and talked with several of his old squadron at Minola, and they told him of the fire. It took place at Colombes-Belles, near Toul. This was in the hands of the German army. A large stock of new parts was kept there for the immediate refit of planes from the fighting front.

The two witnesses said that they had seen few American planes in France and very few Liberty Motors. He testified that when the Meuse-Arnonne offensive was under way, he saw a number of American planes on the ground because they could not get either American planes or the French Spads which they had been using.

"The French," he said, "required all their Spads for their own work at that time."

He denied, however, that the Germans had the superiority in the air during the American drive.

"I can't say that," he said. "We had the superiority in the air at the time and it was about even in the Argonne."

"The Germans came over the lines almost at will, didn't they?" asked Congressman Bland.

"No, but they came over in large numbers," the witness replied.

Alfred T. Rover of Scranton, a first sergeant with the Fourth Squadron of the First Pursuit Group, told the committee that after the armistice he had been ordered to supply a detail of sixty men to the field at Colombes-Belles. This order came from Capt. J. L. McGrath, his own immediate commander. The commanding officer at the field, he said, was Col. J. C. Alesch.

Rover denied that he had seen any of the actual destruction, but said he had seen some of the planes before and some after the engines had been thrown out of them. Many of them, he said, appeared to be new. He said he felt it was a crime to destroy planes in that way. He did not know the value of an airplane and was told by John R. Bond of the Packard Company had supplied motors for \$5,000 and the Ford Company for about \$6,000.

Frank McKeague of Brooklyn, a former member of the First Pursuit Group, was the only witness who admitted actually seeing the fire. It occurred, he said, on a day just before he left France, about June 27. He had helped to dismantle the planes and spoke of the fire as the "million dollar fire." He said "someone" had estimated the value of the 150 planes destroyed at that figure.

"Was there anything to indicate that the fire was accidental?" Mr. Bland asked.

"It wasn't accidental," the witness replied. "I knew there was going to be a fire when they turned the tails up in the air with the noses on the ground."

Several of the witnesses mentioned a plane destroyed which, they said, had had only twenty minutes of actual service in the air. John F. Kelley of Central Paris, R. I., cleared this up by saying the plane had crashed on a trial flight, and that propeller, running gear and lower wing were smashed.

Primary Petition is Filed.

Ellison, First in Field, Wants to Sit in Municipal Court.

The first designating petition for the primaries was filed yesterday. It was that of Mark H. Ellison of 230 West 106th street, who seeks the Republican nomination for Justice of the Municipal Court in the Fifth district.

He is one of four men seeking this nomination, which in the district is equivalent to election. The others are Abram Ellenhorn, former Assemblyman; A. V. Zinke and Charles H. Griffiths.

The last day for filing petitions is August 5, and most of them will not be handed in much before that time.

Hammerstein is Sinking Fast.

The condition of Oscar Hammerstein, who has been seriously ill at the Lenox Hill Hospital for several days, was said last night by the attending physicians to be extremely critical. Mrs. Hammerstein was at his bedside and messages had been sent to his son, Arthur Hammerstein, and to his daughter and other relatives. It was not expected that he would live through the night.

U. S. MAN, MEXICAN EXPRESS HEAD, HELD

Former Director of National Railways Also is Ordered Arrested.

BIG GRAFT IS CHARGED

Cars Said to Have Been Stripped of Wood and Iron Equipment.

By the Associated Press.

MEXICO, CITY, July 30.—The arrest of Davis Morris, an American, general superintendent of the express system, and Felipe Pescador, former General Director of the Mexican National Railways, was ordered to-day by the District Court as the result of an investigation of railroad graft charged were various, including the stripping of cars of all their woodwork and iron equipment, leaving the wreckage on the tracks. Hundreds of these cars, it is reported, were discovered outside of Nuevo Laredo, near the American boundary, and other hundreds in the interior of Mexico.

The form of graft charged were various, including the stripping of cars of all their woodwork and iron equipment, leaving the wreckage on the tracks. Hundreds of these cars, it is reported, were discovered outside of Nuevo Laredo, near the American boundary, and other hundreds in the interior of Mexico.

A writ of "amparo," which is a process staying further proceedings and somewhat similar to the American writ of habeas corpus, was obtained by each man, delaying further judicial action for twenty-two hours. At the end of that time the arrests will be made unless further judicial action should change the court's course.

The investigation of affairs of the Mexican National Railways followed the publication by newspapers here of many criticisms on the management and allegations of irregularities. Pescador resigned recently as Director-General of the Railways and Col. Fonten, manager of the Southern Railway, was appointed to succeed him on July 8.

Graft Reports Reach U. S.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—Reports of graft in connection with operation of the Mexican railways have been current for some months and have reached the State Department.

Felipe Pescador, who succeeded Alberto U. Pani as Director-General of all the railway lines in Mexico, was removed from office about three weeks ago, and Pauling Fox, who was director of the Mexican line to Vera Cruz, was appointed in his place. Davis Morris, who it is said here is a Mexican and not an American, was director of the Federal Express System in the United States, and was in connection with the railway. He also was ordered removed from office.

A situation developed, it was learned here to-day, by which the express system was to be reorganized.

tem was the only organization which could get freight cars through to their destinations and therefore virtually all the freight business of the republic was handled by the express company. It has been charged publicly that the express company got 45,000,000 pesos in two years and a half.

After the removal of Pescador and Morris, the reports of graft which had been common talk in Mexico for some months, became more serious, and an energetic press campaign demanding an investigation was inaugurated.

The government was urged so strongly to take action that on July 15 an investigation was ordered and the public prosecutor turned the case over to the Sixth District Court in Mexico City.

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The resolution was dropped into the bill clerk's basket without comment and referred to a committee for consideration. Action on it before the House recess beginning next Saturday seems improbable.

That inasmuch as the president of the United States has found that there exists in Mexico conditions of domestic violence, promoted by the use of arms and munitions of war procured from the United States, an expressed in the embargo proclamation dated July 12, 1912, and inasmuch as he has, in consequence, forbidden the exportation to that country of all arms or munitions of war except under limitations and exceptions to be prescribed by the Secretary of State, it is the sense of Congress that this measure shall be administered impartially and without limitation or exception as to any citizens or authorities of the republic of Mexico.

The opinion of anti-Carranzistas the action of Francisco Villa in appointing Gen. Constantino Galvan commander of "the army of the east," with instructions to wage relentless warfare against Felix Diaz, as reported in despatches to-day from Mexico City, presages an attempt on Villa's part to gain control of all of Mexico outside of that in which Carranza forces dominate.

Felix Diaz long has been conducting a more or less active campaign against Carranza in southern Mexico for several years, but as reports received here indicate that his fortunes have not improved in several months, it is regarded as possible that Villa's campaign may eliminate him from the field. Diaz is considered the leader of the old "Cientifico" section, survivors of the regime of Porfirio Diaz, an uncle of the rebel leader.

According to reports here Felix Diaz sent Gen. Manuel Mondragon to the north several months ago to consult with the old Gen. Angeles, who recently was proclaimed "provisional president" of Mexico by Villa followers, regarding plans for combining forces against Carranza. Not only was the project spurned by the Villistas, but Gen. Mondragon barely escaped with his life.

TO BAR EXPORTS OF U. S. ARMS TO MEXICO

House Gets Resolution From Texas Representative.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—Congress would declare itself opposed to exportation into Mexico of any arms or munitions of war under a resolution introduced to-day by Representative Hudspeth (Texas).

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Time and Worry Saved

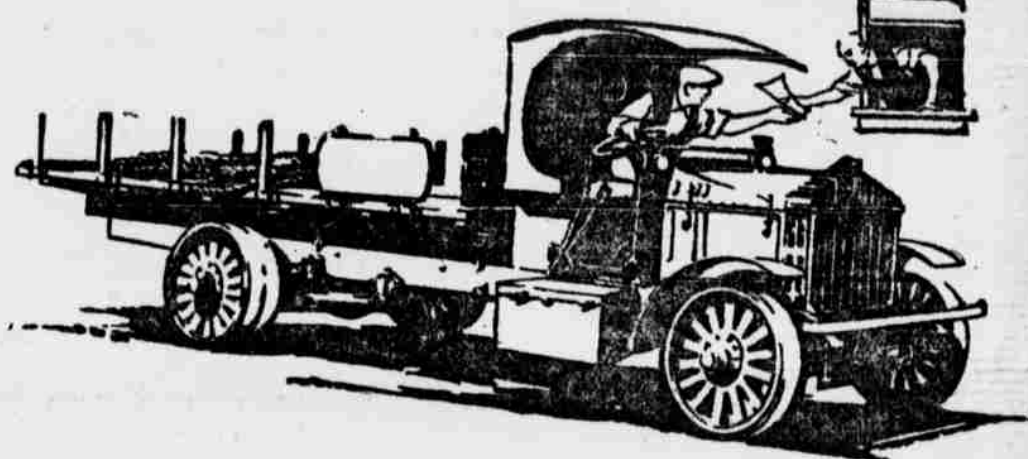
OUR Safe-keeping Department is prepared to take off your shoulders entirely the burden of looking after your securities. We not only afford the actual physical protection but we also take care of all the detail work in connection with the collection of principal and income when due, reinvestment, etc., and all for a fee which is very moderate in view of the service rendered.

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